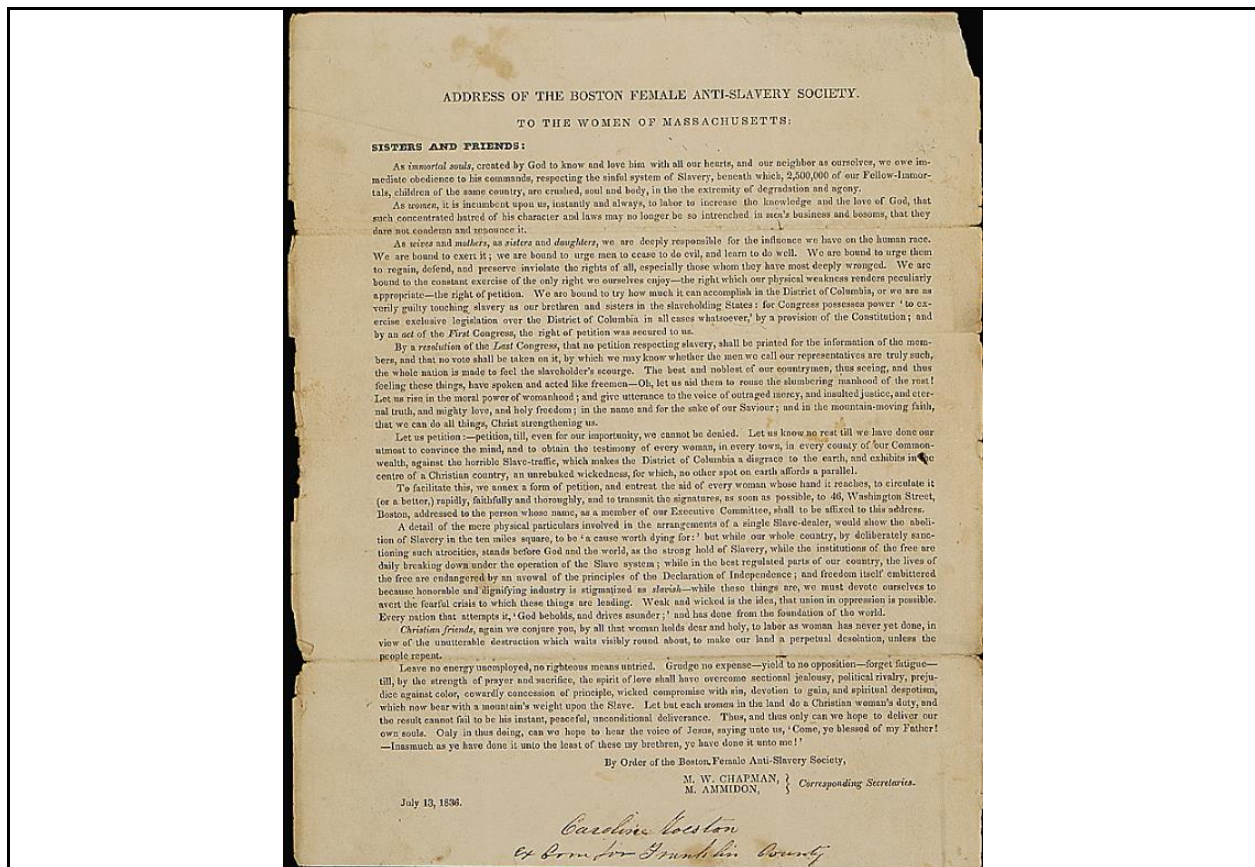


Reviewing the Civil War and Reconstruction

Center for Legislative Archives



Address of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society NAID 306639

From 1830 on, women organized politically to reform American society. The leading moral cause was abolishing slavery.

"Sisters and Friends:

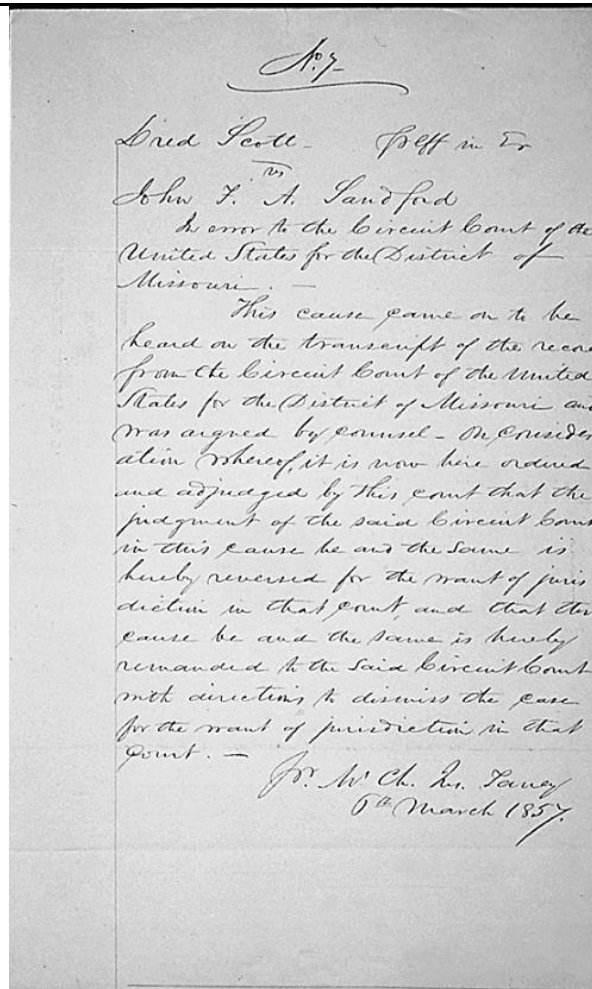
As immortal souls, created by God to know and love him with all our hearts, and our neighbor as ourselves, we owe immediate obedience to his commands respecting the sinful system of Slavery, beneath which 2,500,000 of our Fellow-Immortals, children of the same country, are crushed, soul and body, in the extremity of degradation and agony." July 13, 1836

The Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society was founded in 1832 as a female auxiliary to male abolition societies. The society created elaborate networks to print, distribute, and mail petitions against slavery. In conjunction with other female societies in major northern cities, they brought women to the forefront of politics. In 1836, an estimated 33,000 New England women signed petitions against the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The society declared this campaign an enormous success and vowed to leave, "no energy unemployed, no righteous means untried" in their ongoing fight to abolish slavery.



Reviewing the Civil War and Reconstruction

Center for Legislative Archives



N.Y.
Dred Scott v. Sandford
to error to the Circuit Court of the
United States for the District of
Missouri.
This cause came on to be
heard on the transcript of the record
from the Circuit Court of the United
States for the District of Missouri and
was argued by counsel. On Consider-
ation whereof, it is now here ordered
and adjudged by this Court that the
judgment of the said Circuit Court
in this cause be and the same is
hereby reversed for the want of juris-
isdiction in that Court, and that this
cause be and the same is hereby
remanded to the said Circuit Court
with directions to dismiss the case
for the want of jurisdiction in that
Court. — *R. M. Ch. J. Taney*
6th March 1857

Judgment in the U.S. Supreme Court Case Dred Scott v. John F. A. Sanford NAID 301674

In 1857 the Supreme Court ruled that Americans of African ancestry had no constitutional rights.

"The question is simply this: Can a Negro whose ancestors were imported into this country, and sold as slaves, become a member of the political community formed and brought into existence by the Constitution of the United States, and as such, become entitled to all the rights and privileges and immunities guaranteed to the citizen?... We think they are not, and that they are not included, and were not intended to be included, under the word "citizens" in the Constitution..."

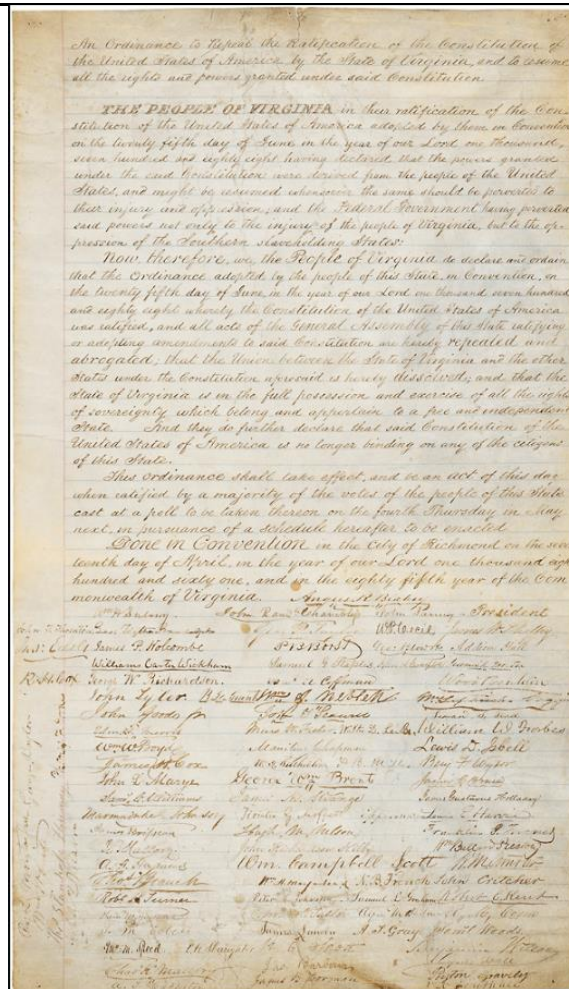
In 1846 a slave named Dred Scott and his wife, Harriet, sued for their freedom in a St. Louis city court... However, what appeared to be a straightforward lawsuit between two private parties became an 11-year legal struggle that culminated in a decision issued by the United States Supreme Court. On March 6, 1857, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney read the majority opinion of the Court, which stated that slaves were not citizens of the United States and, therefore, could not expect any protection from the Federal Government or the courts.

www.archives.gov/legislative/resources



Reviewing the Civil War and Reconstruction

Center for Legislative Archives



Ordinance of Secession of the Commonwealth of Virginia NAID 598395

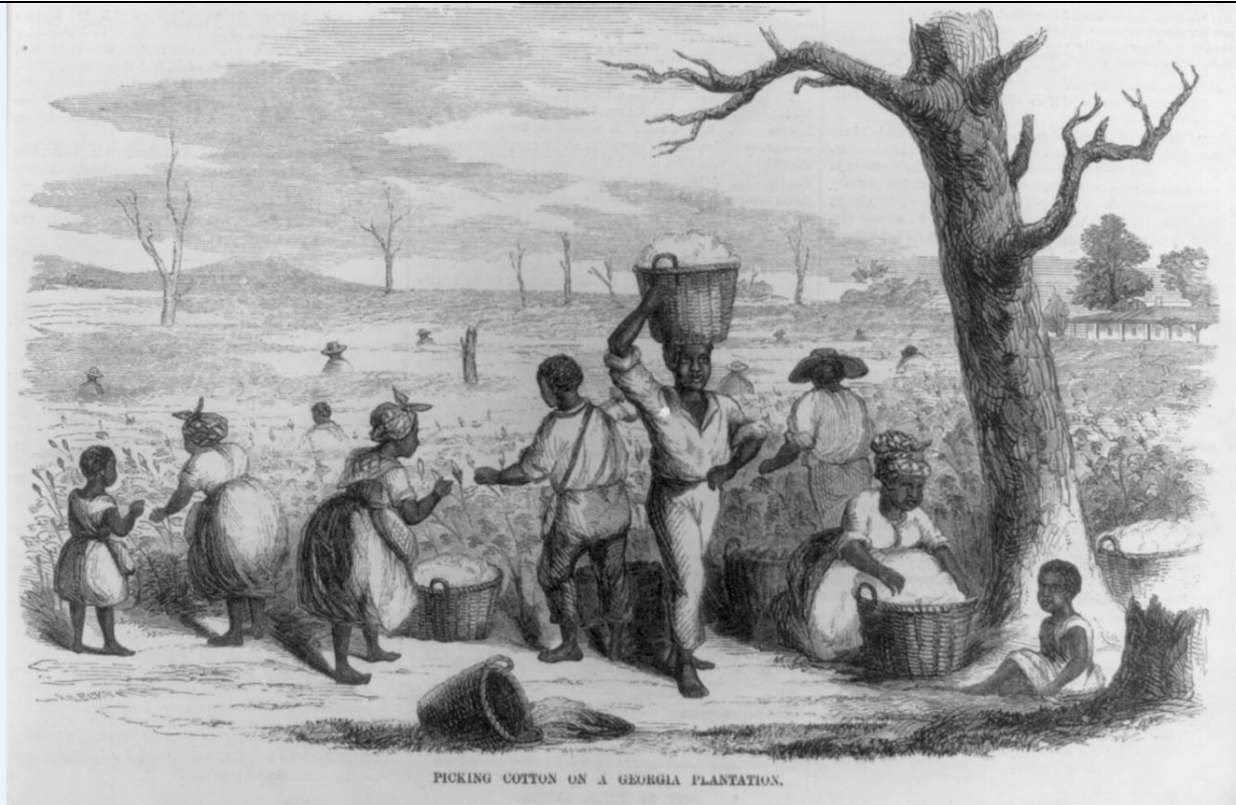
In 1861 eleven states exercised a claimed right to secede from the Union, an action based on the idea that the Union was a divisible compact among the states.

“Now, therefore, we, the people of Virginia, do declare and ordain ... that the union between the State of Virginia and the other States under the Constitution aforesaid, is hereby dissolved...” April 17, 1861

Grounded in the constitutional doctrine of state sovereignty, secession marked the climax of a sectional crisis between the free states of the North and the slave states of the South that had reached an impasse over the issue of the expansion of slavery into the federal territories of the West. Eleven states justified renouncing their ties to the Union in the months after Abraham Lincoln’s election in 1860 and his inauguration in 1861. Although Lincoln pledged not to abolish slavery in the South, the leaders of the seceding states foresaw the Federal government’s ending the institution that served as the foundation of their region’s economy and their economic way of life.

Reviewing the Civil War and Reconstruction

Center for Legislative Archives



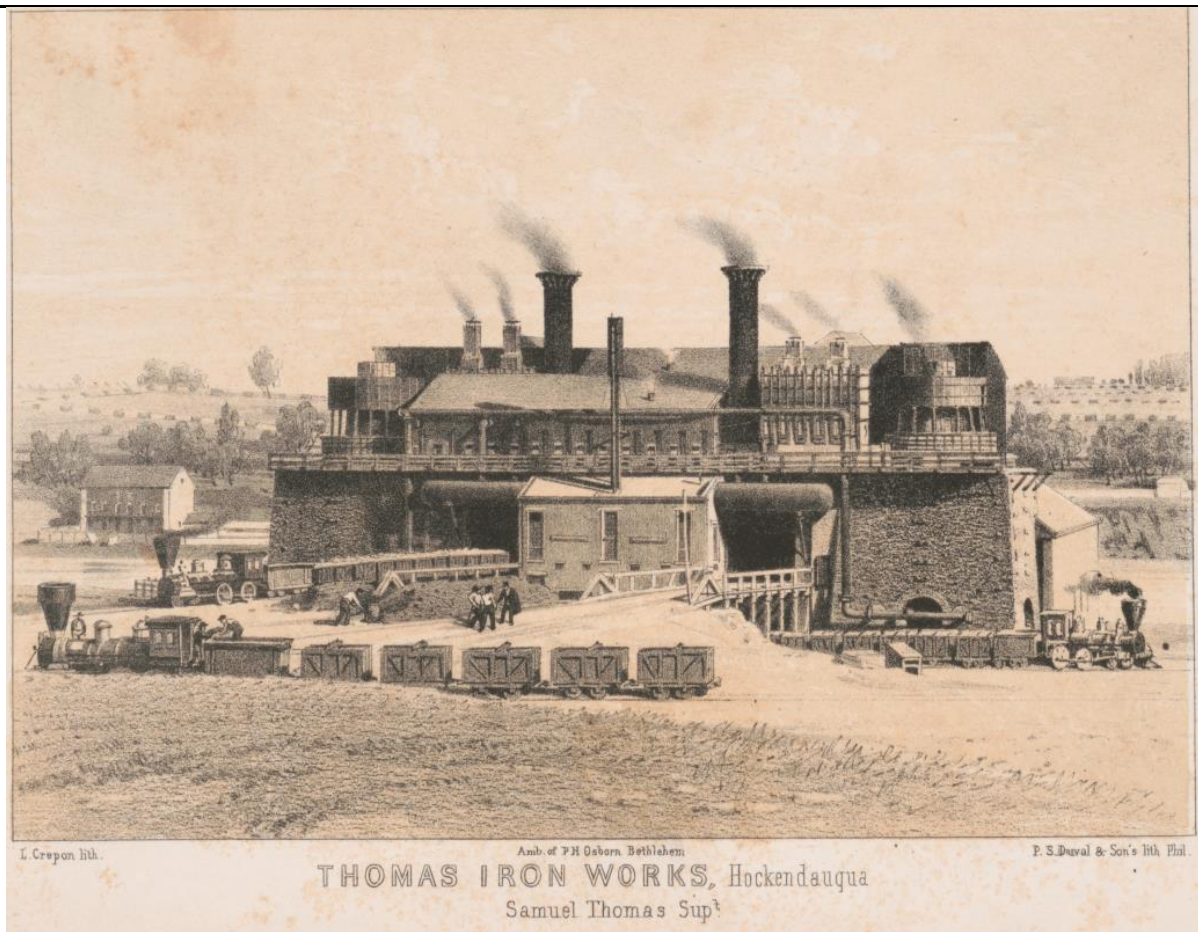
Source: <https://www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3b23576/>

Cotton, largely produced by enslaved labor, was the leading commercial resource of the southern states.

Geography and climate dictated that cotton could be grown exclusively in southern states, and the amount of cotton produced increased rapidly in the decades after the invention of the cotton gin. Cotton became the most valuable American agricultural crop, the leading American export to Europe. American cotton supplied raw material to the booming textile industry of England and the smaller, but expanding, textile industry of the northern states. The value of cotton as a commodity and its reliance on enslaved labor slowed the pace of change in the South. Southern leaders argued for protection of what they called their “peculiar institution.” Pointing to the Constitution’s protection of private property Southerners denounced northern calls for abolition as unjustified intrusions into their society and violations of their constitutional rights.

Reviewing the Civil War and Reconstruction

Center for Legislative Archives



Source: <https://www.loc.gov/item/2014648360>

Industry grew rapidly in the northern states as the Industrial Revolution transformed production and free labor in that region.

Textile mills and a wide range of other types of factories developed throughout the northern states in the early nineteenth century. The growth of industry drew many people from farms to towns, away from jobs following seasonal patterns of agriculture and to industrial jobs where they worked at a pace set by machines. Over the course of time, more and more northerners lived in towns and cities earning cash wages. Steam power was driving the transformation of industry in the North. While older factories continued to run on the power drawn from waterfalls, newer ones harnessed emerging steam technology to improve production. In addition, the development of the steam locomotives and steam boats created fast, high volume transportation links between the sources of raw materials and markets that fostered the growth and development of the hundreds of large and small manufacturing concerns that transformed the Northeast into an industrial region.

Reviewing the Civil War and Reconstruction

Center for Legislative Archives



Canal and railroad transportation created a new network across the North
Starucca Viaduct — Erie Railroad NAID 135803540

Transportation links by canal and rail tied northwestern agriculture and northeastern ports to European commerce. Crops grown in Ohio and Illinois were often shipped to European markets, and the midwestern farmers often dressed in clothing manufactured in Great Britain. Travel was much easier and faster with rail links connecting major cities and towns. Resources moved much more readily in the North as well. Lumber, iron, coal, and many other materials flowed from forests and mines to rapidly expanding cities and busy factories. Northerners were better fed, better clothed, and better housed than they were a generation earlier. This was especially true for the many foreign-born residents who found refuge from European poverty in northern cities in the decades before the Civil War.

Reviewing the Civil War and Reconstruction

Center for Legislative Archives

S.S. BALTIC. OFF SANDY HOOK APR. EIGHTEENTH. TEN THIRTY A.M. . VIA
NEW YORK. . HON. S. CAMERON. SECY. WAR. WASHN. HAVING DEFENDED
FORT SUMTER FOR THIRTY FOUR HOURS. UNTIL THE QUARTERS WERE EN
TIRELY BURNED THE MAIN GATES DESTROYED BY FIRE. THE GORGE WALLS
SERIOUSLY INJURED. THE MAGAZINE SURROUNDED BY FLAMES AND ITS
DOOR CLOSED FROM THE EFFECTS OF HEAT . FOUR BARRELS AND THREE
CARTRIDGES OF POWDER ONLY BEING AVAILABLE AND NO PROVISIONS
REMAINING BUT PORK. I ACCEPTED TERMS OF EVACUATION OFFERED BY
GENERAL BEAUREGARD BEING ON SAME OFFERED BY HIM ON THE ELEV
ENTH INST. PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES AND MARCHED
OUT OF THE FORT SUNDAY AFTERNOON THE FOURTEENTH INST. WITH
COLORS FLYING AND DRUMS BEATING. BRINGING AWAY COMPANY AND
PRIVATE PROPERTY AND SALUTING MY FLAG WITH FIFTY GUNS. ROBERT
ANDERSON. MAJOR FIRST ARTILLERY. COMMANDING.

Telegram Announcing the Surrender of Fort Sumter, 1861 NAID 594525

The first shots of the Civil War divided American history from an era when compromises over slavery preserved the union to an era without slavery.

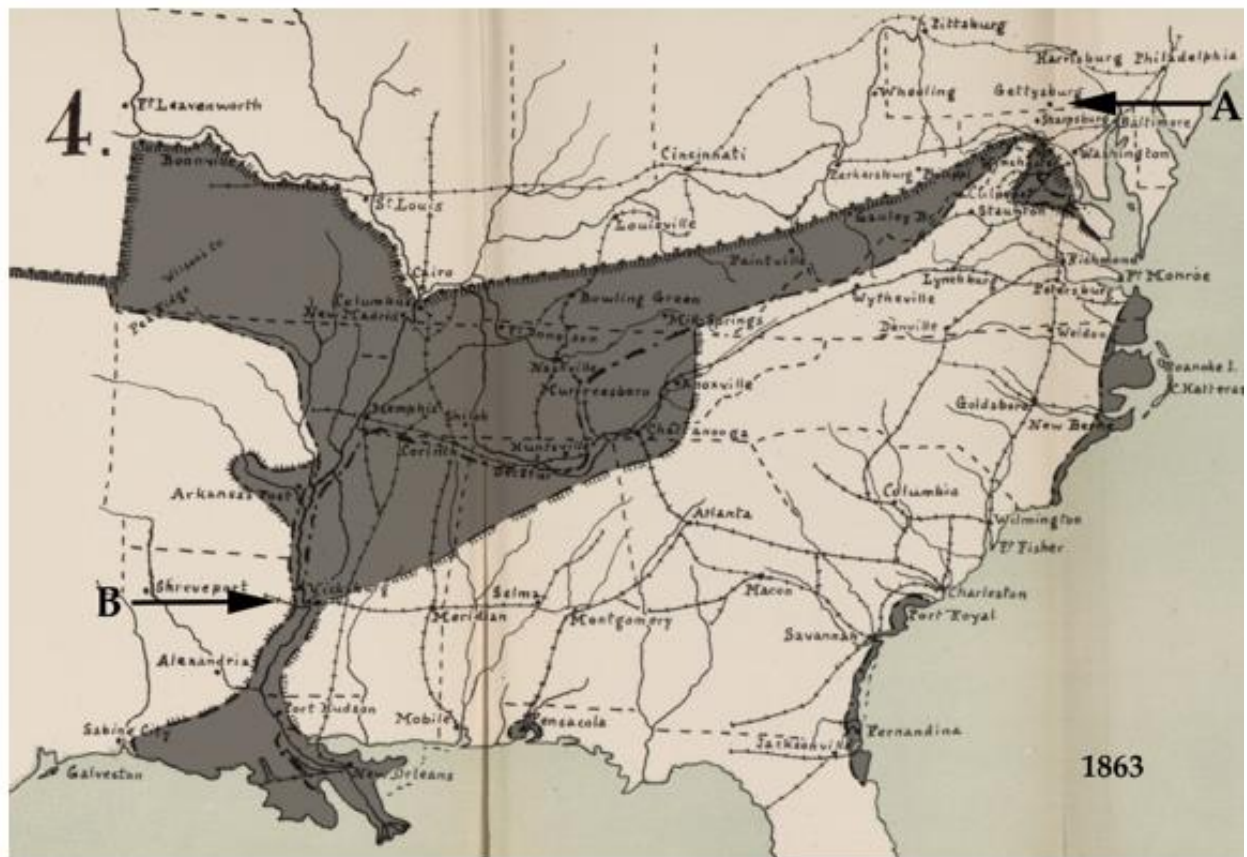
The first military action of the Civil War took place on April 10, 1861, when Brig. Gen. Pierre G.T. Beauregard, in command of the provisional Confederate forces at Charleston, SC, demanded the surrender of the U.S. garrison of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, and Garrison commander Robert Anderson refused. On April 12, Confederate batteries opened fire on the fort, which was unable to reply effectively. At 2:30 p.m., April 13, Major Anderson surrendered Fort Sumter, evacuating the garrison on the following day. The bombardment of Fort Sumter was the opening engagement of the American Civil War.



www.archives.gov/legislative/resources

Reviewing the Civil War and Reconstruction

Center for Legislative Archives



A map showing territory of Confederate states held by Union forces in July, 1863. The map also shows two turning point battles that occurred in July, 1863: A: Gettysburg and B: Vicksburg

Source: Fornby, John. The American Civil War, Maps

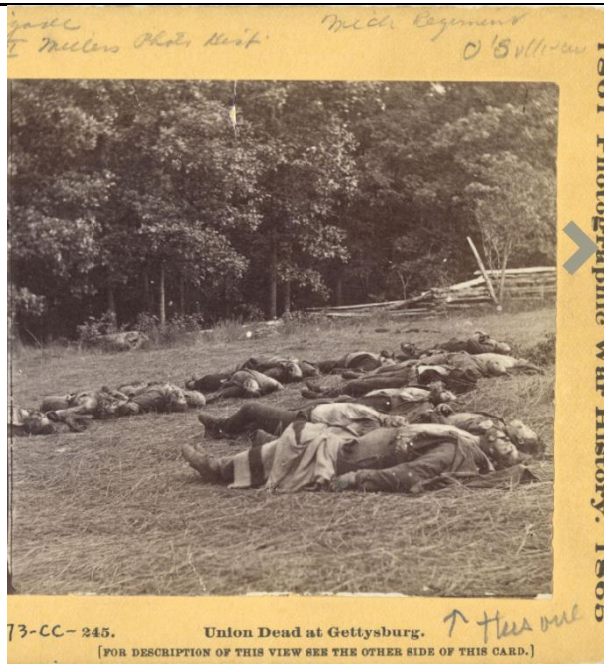
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3701sm.gcw0066000> (Color and annotations were added.)

Although the military turning points of the Civil War occurred in the same month, the war costs thousands of lives as it continued for an additional 20 months.

The bloodiest war in U.S. history, the Civil War claimed over 600,000 lives and left many more disabled. Although mainly centered in Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia, the fighting extended to many neighboring states leaving a trail of destruction in its wake. Though it could not be known at the time, the war's turning point was achieved in battles fought on the Mississippi and in Pennsylvania in July, 1863. At Gettysburg, PA, Union forces under General George Meade turned back an invasion by the Confederate army under General Robert E Lee in a bloody three-day-long battle. In Vicksburg, MS, Union land and naval forces under General Ulysses S. Grant forced the surrender of Vicksburg, a strategically crucial Confederate fort, after a long bombardment and siege. Having command of the Mississippi, and having turned back a Confederate assault on the North, the Union held the military advantage for the rest of the war.

Reviewing the Civil War and Reconstruction

Center for Legislative Archives



Union Dead at Gettysburg NAID 82586375

Preserving the Union was the Union's initial Civil War aim. After the Emancipation Proclamation and Gettysburg Address, the goal was abolishing slavery.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal...It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain — that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

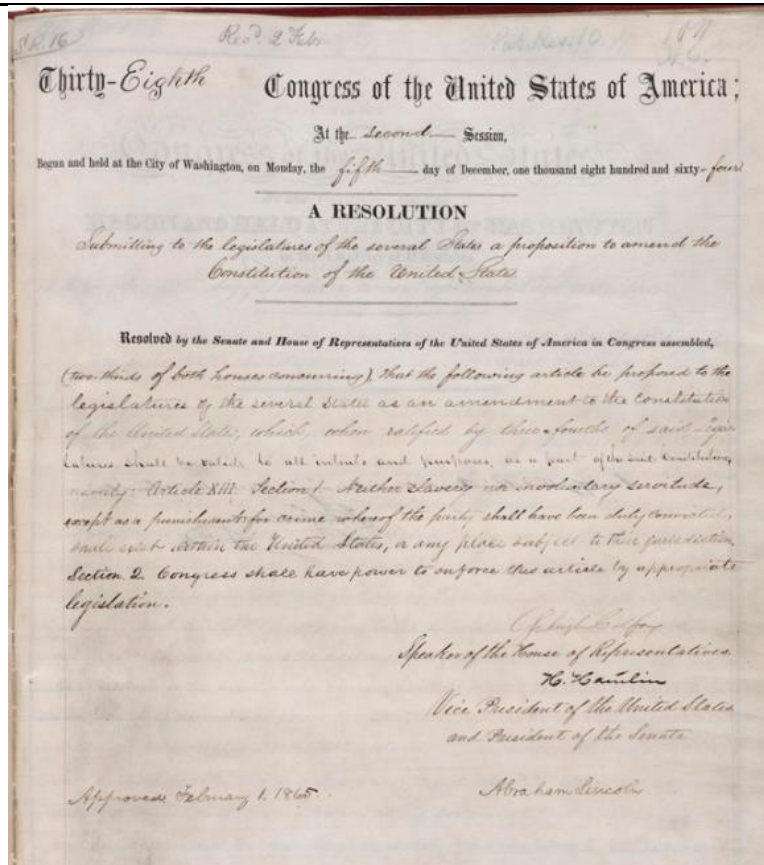
Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg Address (Excerpts)

Source of text: <https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=36>

At the end of the Battle of Gettysburg, more than 51,000 Confederate and Union soldiers were wounded, missing, or dead. Many of those who died were laid in makeshift graves along the battlefield. Pennsylvania Governor Andrew Curtin commissioned David Wills, an attorney, to purchase land for a proper burial site for the deceased Union soldiers. The cemetery was dedicated on November 19, 1863. The main speaker for the event was Edward Everett, one of the nation's foremost orators. President Lincoln was also invited to speak. At the ceremony, Everett spoke for more than 2 hours; Lincoln spoke for 2 minutes.

Reviewing the Civil War and Reconstruction

Center for Legislative Archives



NAID 1408764

13th Amendment, Ratified December 6, 1865.

Section 1.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2

Congress shall have the power to enforce the article by appropriate legislation.

A Constitutional Amendment abolished slavery in 1865.

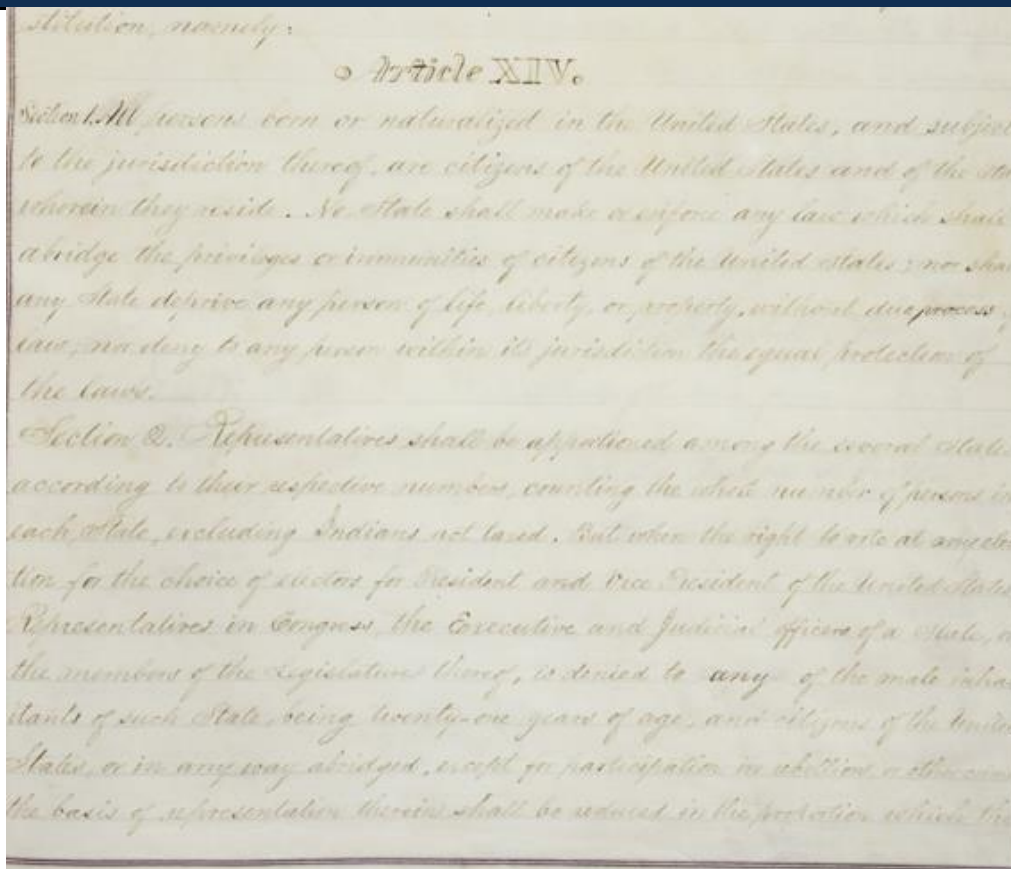
The Emancipation Proclamation only freed slaves in regions in active rebellion. This amendment was created to finish the work of abolishing slavery. In addition, Republican supporters hoped this amendment would also promote racial equality. They were disappointed when southern states continued the practices of racial discrimination in place before the war. The second section of the Amendment, granted Congress the power to create laws to enforce the amendment. When southern states passed "Black Codes" restricting freedom, Congress used this provision to pass laws protecting the civil rights of African Americans. This amendment and the legislation following it expanded the Federal government's role in protecting personal liberty and equality before the law.



www.archives.gov/legislative/resources

Reviewing the Civil War and Reconstruction

Center for Legislative Archives



14th

Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Fourteenth Amendment (Excerpt)

Joint Resolution Proposing the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution
NAID 1408913

A Constitutional Amendment ratified in 1868 defined citizenship, guaranteed due process rights, and mandated that all people receive equal justice under the law.

The battle between President Andrew Johnson and Congress over readmitting the seceded states led Congress to pass a five-part amendment whose first part defines citizenship. It overruled the Dred Scott decision by stating that all persons born in or naturalized are citizens of the United States entitled to equal protection of the law. The Amendment's fifth clause grants Congress the power to enforce its terms by passing laws. This clause expands Congress's power to guarantee that all Americans have protection of their due process rights and that all benefit from the equal protection of the law.



www.archives.gov/legislative/resources

Reviewing the Civil War and Reconstruction

Center for Legislative Archives



VISIT OF THE KU-KLUX.—DRAWN BY FRANK BELLEW.—[SEE PAGE 157.]

"A Visit of the Ku Klux — Drawn by Frank Bellew.

Published in Harpers Weekly. February 24, 1872

Source: <https://blackhistory.harpweek.com/7Illustrations/Reconstruction/VisitOfKuKlux.htm>

Newly freed African Americans were frequently the victims of terrorist violence.

A terrorist group founded in 1865, the Ku Klux Klan spread throughout the southern states in the five years after the Civil War. The group drew its membership from the ranks of former Confederate supporters, often included white leaders in its ranks. The Klan characteristically attacked at night dressed in white robes and hoods, raiding the homes of newly freed African Americans to spread terror and discourage people from voting or otherwise exercising their rights of freedom and equality. During the Grant administration the Federal government sponsored legislation outlawing the Klan and deployed the small number of troops still stationed in the South to suppress its violence. The Federal effort to reign in white violence against African Americans was mostly ineffective, however, and several bloody massacres occurred in the decade after the war. After Reconstruction ended in 1877, there was no need for secrecy in suppressing the rights of African Americans.

Reviewing the Civil War and Reconstruction

Center for Legislative Archives

Reflection Questions

Name: _____

Instructions: Once you have completed all four of the graphic organizers, answer the reflection questions. Be prepared to share your responses with the full class.

1. In what ways was slavery a cause of the Civil War?
2. In what ways was the concept of states' rights a cause of the Civil War?
3. What made Vicksburg and Gettysburg turning points in the Civil War?
4. What made the Gettysburg Address a turning point in how Union supporters thought of the war?
5. To what extent were the Reconstruction Era Constitution Amendments revolutionary?
6. To what extent did the events of the Reconstruction Era fulfill Lincoln's call for a "new birth of freedom"?
7. How did the Civil War and Reconstruction change the Constitution and Civil Rights?